

The background of the slide is a collage of military action scenes. In the top left, an armored vehicle is shown. In the center, a helicopter is in flight. In the bottom left, a soldier in camouflage gear is aiming a rifle. The text is overlaid on this collage.

Protect the Force through

RISK MANAGEMENT

**Your Involvement
Saves Lives!**

Chief of Staff of the Army:

*"Step Up to the
Plate"*

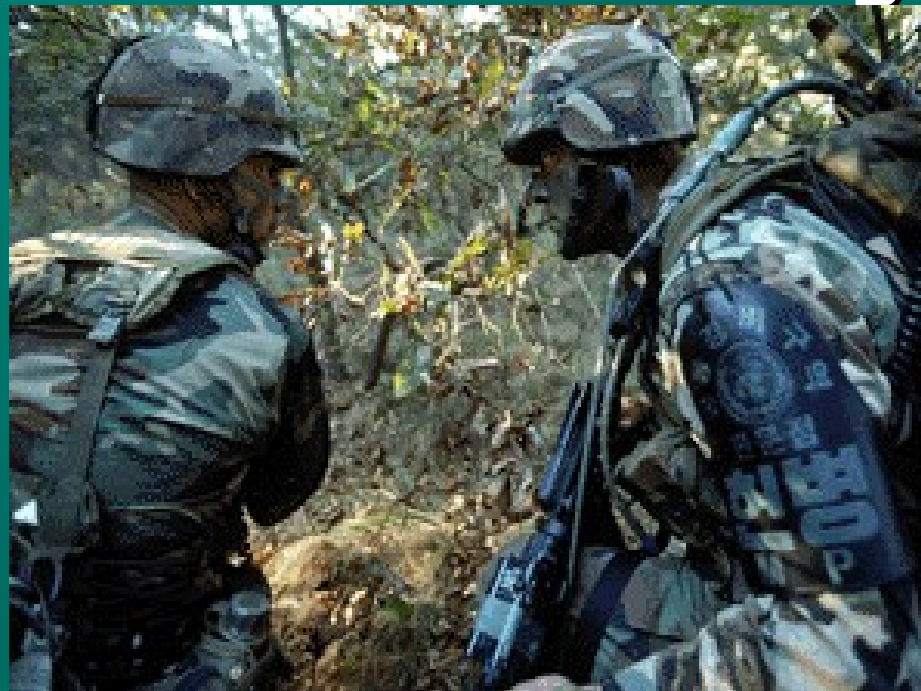


- It's the invincibility of youth that makes our Army great, but these are the same soldiers who are strapping on our weapon systems and vehicles.
- It's a long way from the front office to the cab of a vehicle.
- Our challenge is to get the safety program to the soldier behind the wheel.

America's Sons & Daughters



**American People Trust Us By Giving
Us Their Sons and Daughters:**



We Must Be True to That Trust!

Purpose



- To familiarize all Army soldiers and civilian employees with Risk Management
- To provide soldiers and civilians information to help them apply Risk Management in everything that we do

Battle & Non-Battle

Casualties

Rate* per 1,000 personnel and percent

Army	W.W.II 1942-45	Korea 1950-53	Vietnam 1965-72	DS/S 1990-91	NTC FY93 (BLUFOR-GROUND)
Accident	95.57 56%	120.33 44%	154.66 54%	11.14 75%	2.23 3%
Friendly Fire	1.50*** 1%	3.03*** 1%	2.67*** 1%	.68 5%	7.87***** 9%
Enemy Action	73.61 43%	148.56 55%	131.20 45%	2.90 20%	74.17***** 88%

* Per 12 months for W.W.II, Korea and Vietnam; 14 months for DS/S; per rotation NTC.

** Deaths and injuries (ground and aviation) for entire war/operation.

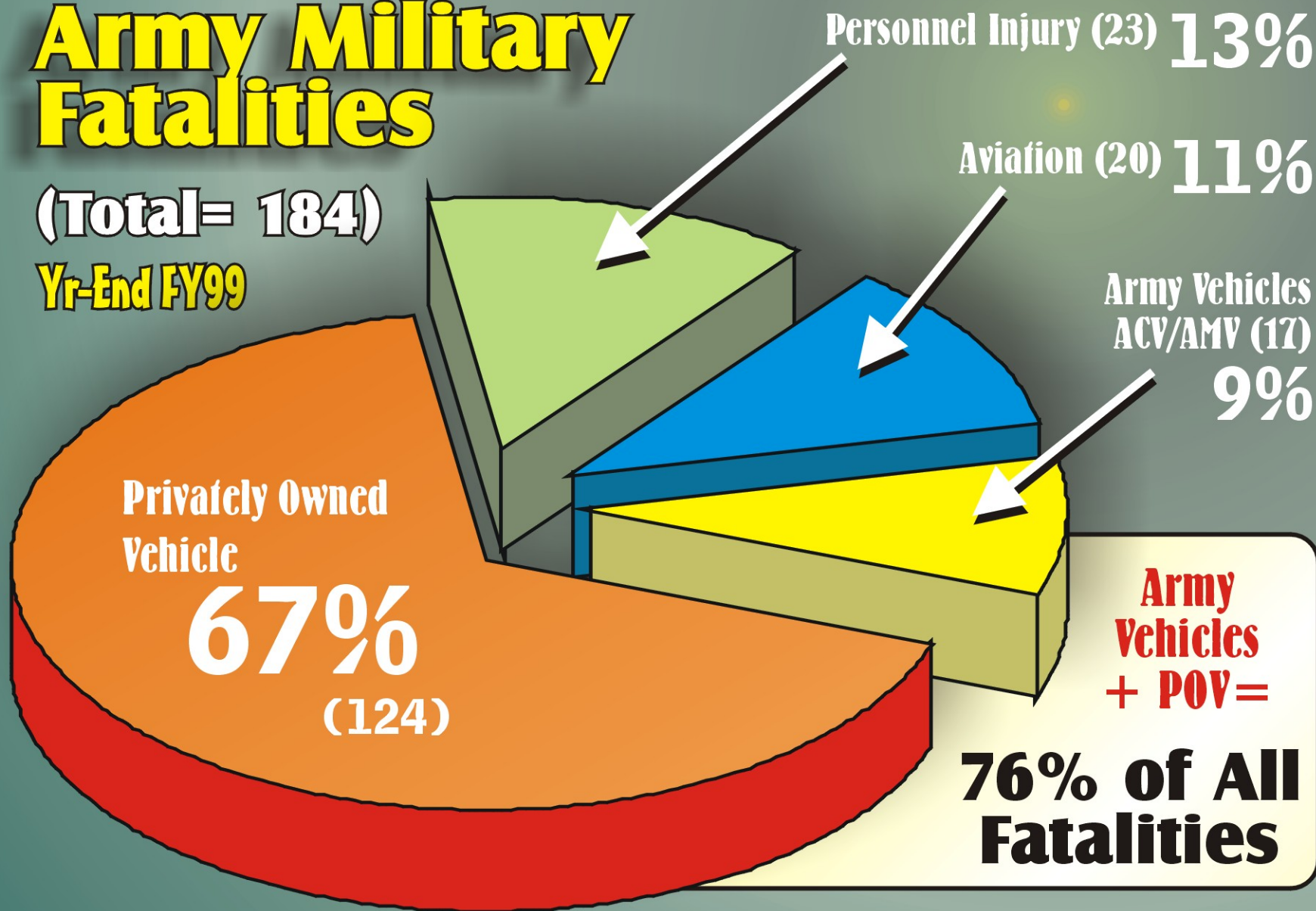
*** Research based estimate (2% of all direct- and indirect- fire losses).

***** Simulated (MILES) direct fire vehicle kills.

Army Military Fatalities

(Total= 184)

Yr-End FY99



Agenda

Risk Management (RM)

- What it is
- How it is done
- References for
doing it



Risk Management - What is it ?

- The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling hazards
- A systematic five-step process that can be applied to any situation, program, or environment.
- It is not an excuse to avoid a tough mission.

Risk Management Process

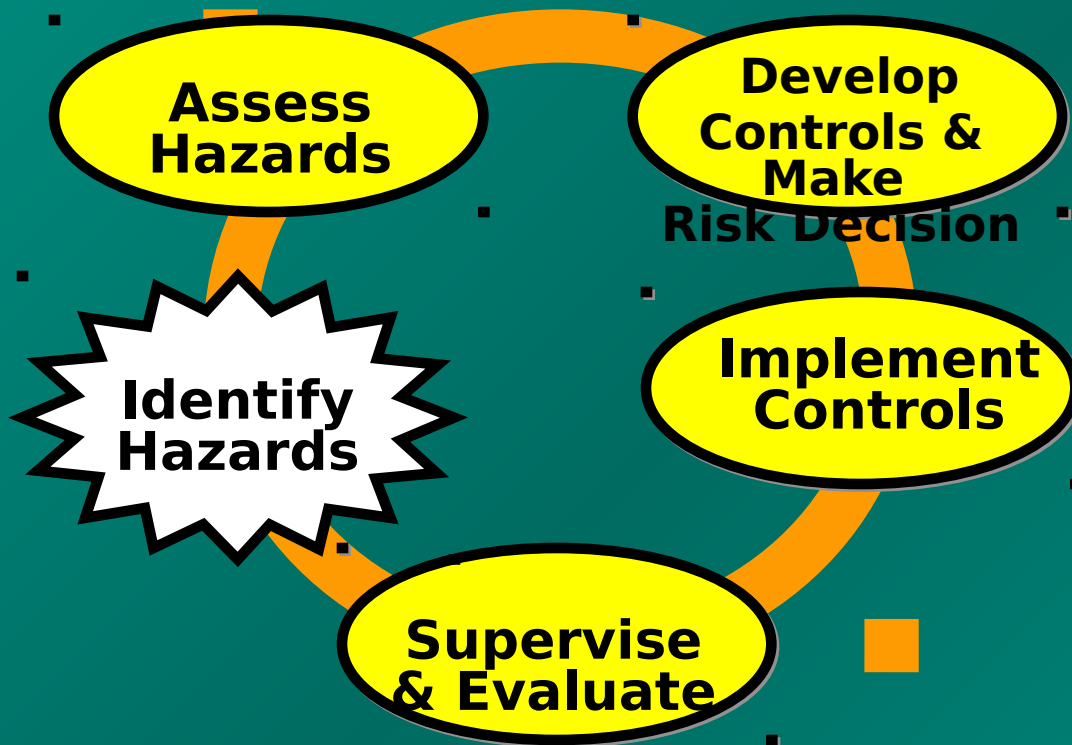


Protect the Force Through Risk Management

Step 1: Identify Hazards



Risk Management Process



- **Identify Hazards** The objective is to identify those hazards most likely to result in loss of combat power and to protect the force

Terminology

- ***Hazard*** - any actual or potential condition that can cause injury, illness, or death of personnel, damage to or loss of equipment, property or mission degradation.

Identify Hazards

**Identify Those Hazards
Most Likely to Result in
Loss of Combat Power**

While You Are Doing This

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape with green fields, a small town with red-roofed buildings, and a river in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

Troop Leading Procedures

- Receive The Mission
- Issue The Warning Order
- Make A Tentative Plan

DO THIS



Identify Hazards

Identify Hazards - How?



- Experience
- Brain Storming
- Experts
- Publications
- Accident Information
- Scenario Thinking

Tool: METT-T Model



Example

Mission- Specified, implied and subtasks

Enemy - Size and capability (SALUTE)

Terrain/Weather - Environmental conditions

Troops and Equipment -

-- Troops - training, type, number, and physical condition

-- Equipment - amount, type, design, and condition

Time available - plan, rehearse, and conduct

Practical Exercise



SafeForce 21



Step 2: Assess Hazards



Risk Management Process



- **Assess Hazards** Assess hazards to determine risks. Assess the impact of each hazard in terms of potential loss and cost, based on probability and severity

Assess Hazards - How ?

- Historical Data
- Intuitive Analysis
- Judgment
- Tool

Assessment Tool



RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

E - EXTREMELY HIGH RISK
H - HIGH RISK
M - MODERATE RISK
L - LOW RISK

		PROBABILITY				
		FREQUENT	LIKELY	OCCASIONAL	SELDOM	UNLIKELY
S E V E R I T Y	CATASTROPHIC	E	E	H	H	M
	CRITICAL	E	H	H	M	L
	MARGINAL	H	M	M	L	L
	NEGLIGIBLE	M	L	L	L	L



Terminology

■ **Risk Assessment** - The
Identification and Assessment of
Hazards
*(First Two Steps of the Risk
Management Process)*

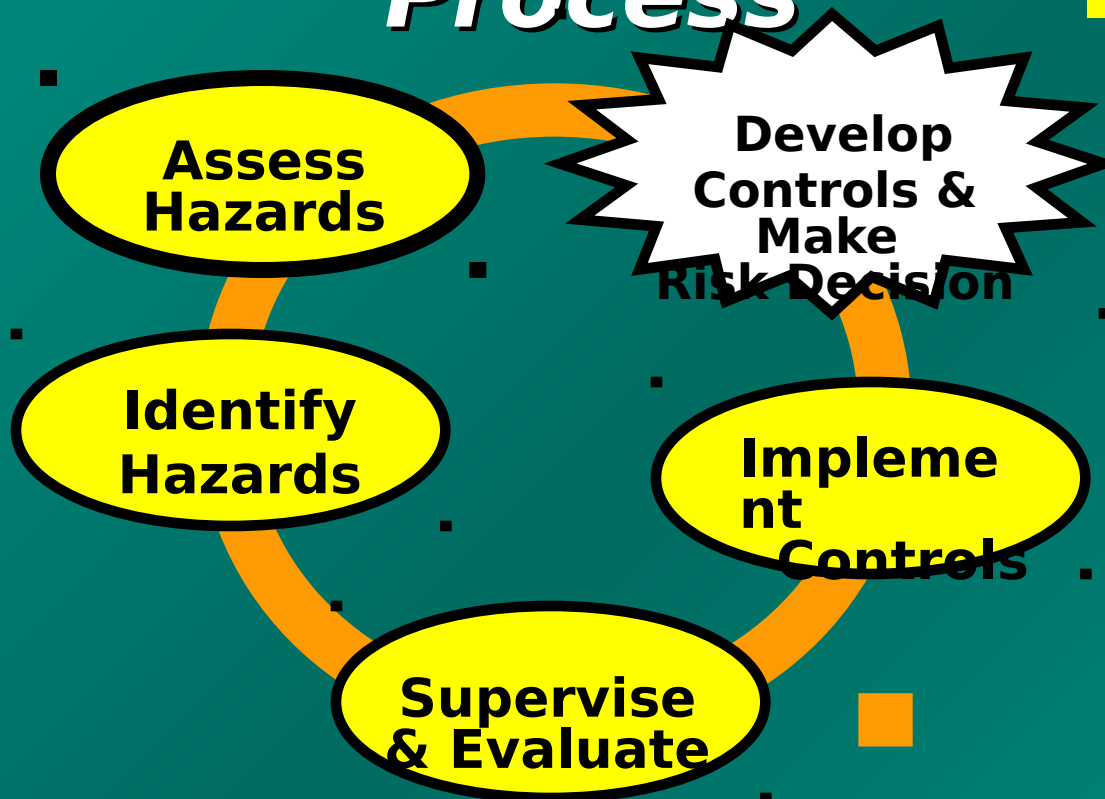
Practical Exercise



Protect the Force Through Risk Management

Step 3: Develop Controls & Make Decision

Risk Management Process



■ ***Develop Controls and Make Risk Decisions***

Develop control measures that eliminate the hazard or reduce its risk to an acceptable level



While You Are Doing This

Troop Leading Procedures

- Comparing Courses of Action
- Making Decision
- Expanding Selected COA Into a Tentative Plan

DO THIS

Develop Controls and Make Risk Decisions

Protect the Force Through Risk Management

Tool

Example



Are the controls adequate?

Adequate
YES NO

-Support - Is type/amount/capability/condition of support adequate to carry out the mission? - Personnel -Logistics - Intelligence		
- Standards - Is guidance/procedure adequately clear/practical/specific to the mission?		
- Training - Is training recent and to standard?		
- Leader - Are leaders ready, willing and able to enforce standards.		
- Individual/Unit - Is the soldier/unit prepared and rested sufficiently to perform the mission?		

Practical Exercise

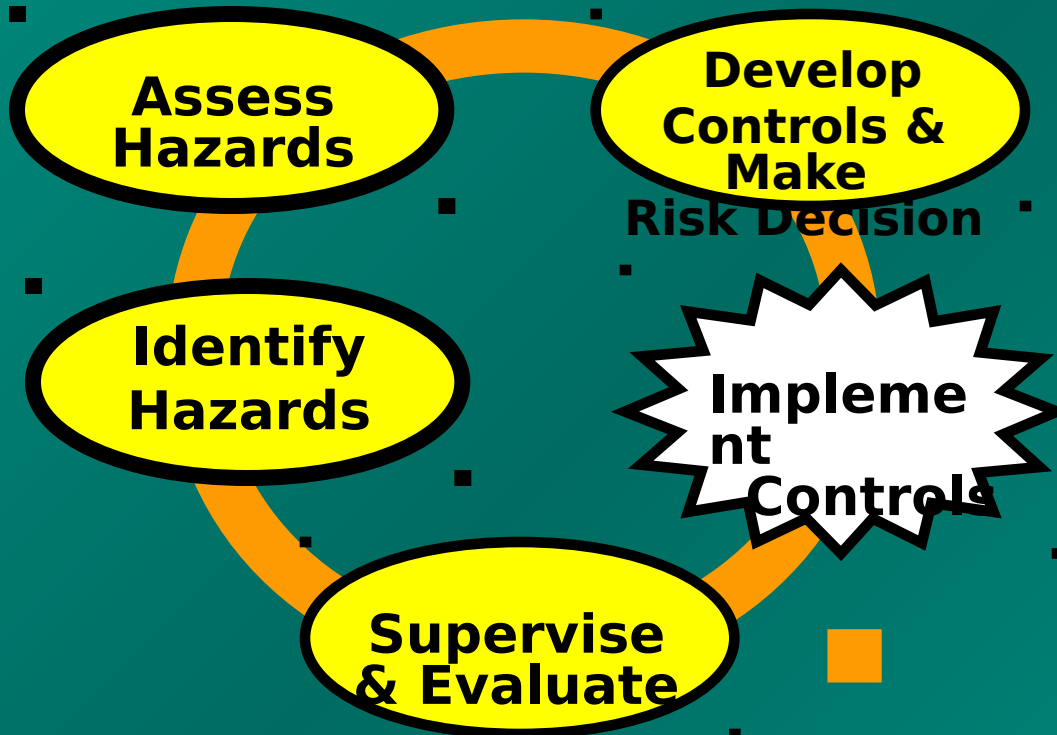


Protect the Force Through Risk
Management



Step 4: Implement Controls

Risk Management Process



- ***Implement Controls***
Put controls in place that eliminate the hazards or reduce their risks



WHILE YOU ARE DOING THIS



Troop Leading Procedures

- Initiating Movement
- Reconnoitering
- Completing the Plan
- Issuing the Order

DO THIS

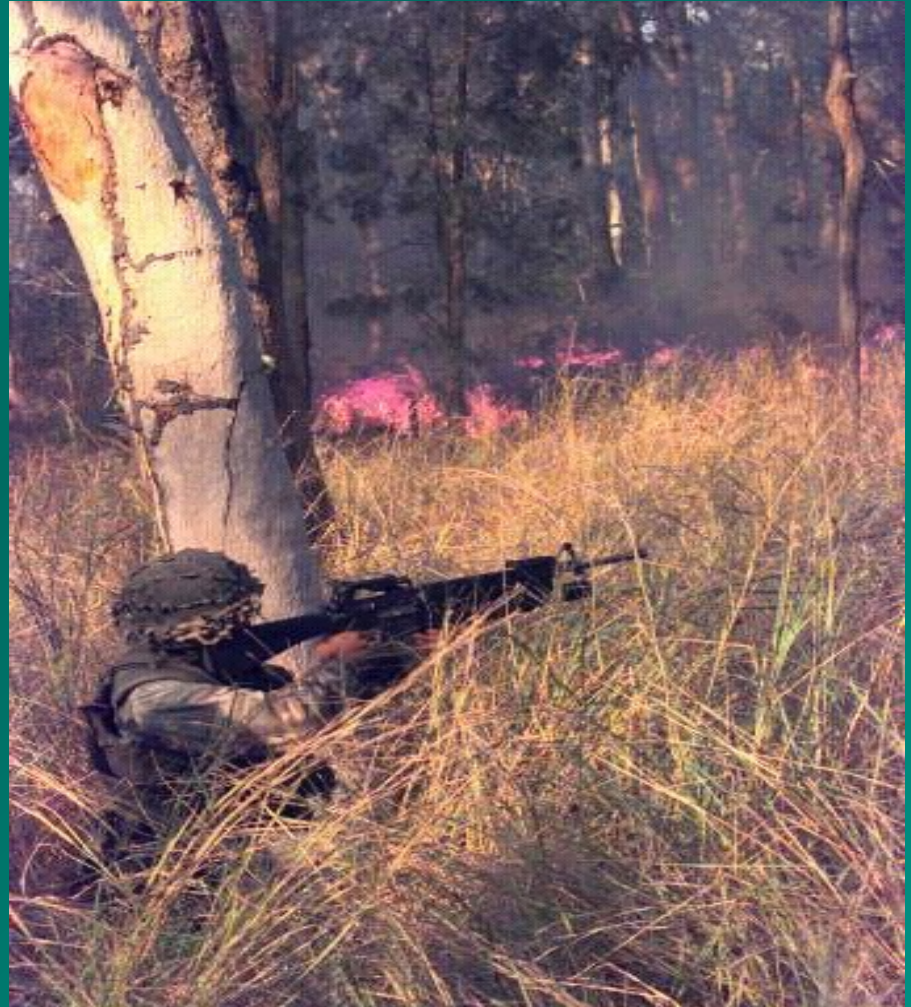


Implement Controls



Implementation Methods

- Regulations, Policy Letters, & SOP'S
- Orders
- Briefings & Back-Briefs
- Training
- Rehearsals



Step 5: Supervise & Evaluate



Risk Management Process



■ ***Supervise & Evaluate***

Perform to, and enforce standards and controls. Evaluate the effectiveness of controls and adjust/update as necessary



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Supervise & Evaluate

- Conducted during the execution phase of an operation
- Conducted formally after the operation. Should be considered as mission planning for the next iteration of that task or mission

Risk Management Process - A Recap



References



- **FM 100-14, Risk Management, April 1998**
- **FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, May 1997**
- **AR 385-10, Army Safety Program**
- **Primary References: Unit SOP's, Policies, and Commander's Guidance**

Tools & References



■ Army Safety Home Page

(<http://safety.army.mil>)

- Army Safety Program
- Army Statistics
- RM Tools

■ Risk Management Information System

(<http://rmis.army.mil>)

- Hazards by System
- Accident Overviews
- Database Information
- Messages

■ Help Desk (helpdesk@safety.emh1.army.mil)

- (334) 255-1390 or DSN 558-1390



[Home](#) [RMIS](#) [CP-12](#) [Guidance](#) [People](#) [Training](#) [Media](#) [Tools](#) [Links](#) [Help](#)

United States Army Safety Program



Got Questions?

► Special Notice

Year 2000 compliant accident data system almost ready

Over the course of the past 18 months, we at the Safety Center have been working hard to replace the accident database with a new system that is year 2000 (Y2K) compliant. Our primary focus is to improve your ability to get the information you need.

Accident database links are temporarily unavailable. We are currently moving from demonstration data to real data and developing new tools.
[click here for more information](#)

► Quick View

- [Tech Support for Ground Accident Reports](#)
- [1st Quarter FY99 CSA IPR](#)
- [1st Quarter FY99 CSA IPR Notes](#)
- [CP-12: 1998-1999 Professional Directory](#)
- [CP-12: New Resource Guide \(Word 283k\)](#)
- [Spotlight on CH-47 \(313k PDF\)](#)

Visit Our Website
<http://safety.army.mil>
or call us
DSN 558-2660

Conclusion

- Risk Management can empower you to accomplish the mission successfully and to protect our Army from unnecessary losses or mission degradation.

You can make an immediate impact.



ENHANCED

COMBAT

READINESS